

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method for accelerating the cell cycle of a cell, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to accelerate the cell cycle of said cell at least 2 fold, wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the rate at which said cell replicates its DNA increases.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the G1 stage of said cell cycle is shortened.
4. (Canceled)
5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said electromagnetic energy has a wavelength in a region of the spectrum selected from the group consisting of X-ray radiation, ultraviolet radiation, visible radiation, infrared radiation, microwave radiation and radiofrequency radiation.
6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said electromagnetic energy comprises an energy that is in the range of 1 to 300 mW/cm².
7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said electromagnetic energy is pulsed.
8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of fibroblast, neuronal cell, epithelial cell, macrophage, neutrophil, keratinocyte, endothelial cell, epidermal melanocyte, hair follicle papilla cell, skeletal muscle

cell, smooth muscle cell, osteoblast, neuron, chondrocyte, hepatocyte, pancreatic cell, kidney cell, aortic cell, bronchial cell and tracheal cell.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a cell cycle regulator.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a signal transduction protein.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a transcription factor.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a DNA synthesis protein.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a receptor.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to inhibit an Angiotensin Receptor.

15. (Currently amended) A method for activating a cell cycle regulator, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate said cell cycle regulator, wherein said cell cycle regulator accelerates the cell cycle of said cell, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15 ~~16~~, wherein the rate at which said cell replicates its DNA increases.
18. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15 ~~16~~, wherein the G1 stage of said cell cycle is shortened.
19. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15 ~~16~~, wherein said cell cycle is accelerated 2 fold.
20. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said electromagnetic energy has a wavelength in a region of the spectrum selected from the group consisting of X-ray radiation, ultraviolet radiation, visible radiation, infrared radiation, microwave radiation and radiofrequency radiation.
21. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said electromagnetic energy comprises an energy that is in the range of 1 to 300 mW/cm².
22. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said electromagnetic energy is pulsed.
23. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of a fibroblast, neuronal cell, epithelial cell, macrophage, neutrophil, keratinocyte, endothelial cell, epidermal melanocyte, hair follicle papilla cell, skeletal muscle cell, smooth muscle cell, osteoblast, neuron, chondrocyte, hepatocyte, pancreatic cell, kidney cell, aortic cell, bronchial cell and tracheal cell.
24. (Original) A method for activating a signal transduction protein, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate said signal

transduction protein, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

25. (Original) A method for activating a transcription factor, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate said transcription factor, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

26. (Original) A method for activating a DNA synthesis protein, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate said DNA synthesis protein, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

27. (Original) A method for activating a receptor, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate said receptor, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

28. (Original) A method for inhibiting an angiotensin receptor, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to inhibit said angiotensin receptor, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

29. - 62. (Canceled)

63. (Previously presented) A method for accelerating the cell cycle, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to accelerate the cell cycle of said cell at least 10 percent, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

64. (Previously presented) A method for accelerating the cell cycle, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to accelerate the cell cycle of said cell at least 25 percent, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein the rate at which said cell replicates its DNA increases.

66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein the G1 stage of said cell cycle is shortened.

67. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein said electromagnetic energy has a wavelength in a region of the spectrum selected from the group consisting of X-ray radiation, ultraviolet radiation, visible radiation, infrared radiation, microwave radiation and radiofrequency radiation.

68. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein said electromagnetic energy comprises an energy that is in the range of 1 to 300 mW/cm².

69. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein said electromagnetic energy is pulsed.

70. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of fibroblast, neuronal cell, epithelial cell, macrophage, neutrophil, keratinocyte, endothelial cell, epidermal melanocyte, hair follicle papilla cell, skeletal muscle cell, smooth muscle cell, osteoblast, neuron, chondrocyte, hepatocyte, pancreatic cell, kidney cell, aortic cell, bronchial cell and tracheal cell.

71. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a cell cycle regulator.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a signal transduction protein.

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a transcription factor.

74. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a DNA synthesis protein.

75. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to activate a receptor.

76. (Previously presented) The method of claim 64, further comprising delivering to said cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to inhibit an Angiotensin Receptor.

77.-84. (Canceled).

85. (Previously presented) A method for accelerating the cell cycle, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to accelerate the cell cycle of said cell at least 50 percent, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.

86. (Previously presented) A method for accelerating the cell cycle, comprising delivering to a cell an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to accelerate the cell cycle of

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said cell at least 75 percent, and wherein said cell is part of a gastrointestinal tissue, synovium, or lung tissue.